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Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, gave answers to a number of questions put by the Iraqi journalists' delegation headed by Said Kasim Hammudi, Chairman of the Trade Union of Iraqi Journalists and Editor-in-Chief of the Iraqi paper Al Jumhuriya, which had visited our country.

According to a report from Baghdad, Al Jumhuriya on October 11 printed respectfully on its front page a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader and carried the full text of his answers.

Follows the full text of the answers of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions raised by the Iraqi journalists' delegation.

Answers to the Questions Raised by the Iraqi Journalists' Delegation

KIM IL SUNG

QUESTION: We express admiration for and wonder at the experiences gained by the Workers' Party of Korea under your wise leadership.

Would you please tell us what is the most important experience of the fighting Korean people and what has contributed to enriching the treasure of mankind in the struggle for socialism?

ANSWER: First of all, I would like to express thanks to you for your high appreciation of our experiences.

As you, too, know, our country was a colonial, semi-feudal society in the past. Our people took over a backward economy and culture from the old society, and that was totally destroyed by the three-year war started by the U.S. imperialists. And we had to build a new society under the conditions where the country is bisected into the north and south and we stand directly opposed to the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Though they met with many difficulties and ordeals in the course of their advance, the Korean people, always deeply convinced of the justness of their cause, unfolded an unyielding struggle and thus put an end to age-old backwardness and poverty and built a new, good socialist society in a brief time. Today, an advanced socialist system, under which all people work and live a happy life helping each other, has been established in our country where exploitation and oppression once prevailed, and our country has turned into a socialist industrial state with a modern industry and a developed agriculture.

Our people owe all their victories and achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction to the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The most important thing in the guidance of our people's revolutionary struggle and constructive work by the Workers' Party of Korea is that it has thoroughly established *Juche*.

We have always held fast to the principle of settling all problems of revolution and construction independently, in keeping with the actual conditions of our country and in reliance mainly on our own strength. We have creatively applied the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and experiences of other countries in conformity with our country's historical conditions and national peculiarities and have solved our problems on our own responsibility under all circumstances, opposing the spirit of reliance on others and displaying the spirit of self-reliance. The word *Juche* widely known to the world is a term expressing such a creative and independent principle and position adhered to by our Party in conducting revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

Life has perfectly proved the correctness of the *Juche* idea.

Through a struggle for establishing *Juche* in ideology we have realized the complete spiritual emancipation of our people from the shackles of flunkeyism, dogmatism and other old ideas which had long corroded the consciousness of national independence. The tendency of making light of our own things without reason and swallowing others' things whole has disappeared from among our people, their national pride and consciousness of independence have risen and the trait of relying on their own efforts has been given fuller scope.

While establishing *Juche* in ideology, our Party has thoroughly embodied the *Juche* idea in all fields of revolution and construction.

Our Party's line of independence is the embodiment of the *Juche* idea in the political field.

Our Party has opposed the tendency of clinging only to the existing formulas of Marxism-Leninism or swallowing whole the experiences of other countries in shaping the lines and policies of revolution and construction and used its brains and formulated the original lines and policies conforming to our specific conditions, and carried them through by organizing and mobilizing the masses of the people. In the question of the country's reunification, too, we hold fast to the independent position that it must be settled by the efforts of our people themselves without the interference of any outside forces under the condition that the aggressive army of U.S. imperialism is withdrawn from south Korea.

Also in the sphere of external activity, our Party has steadfastly maintained independence. We have developed the relations of friendship and cooperation with other countries, big or small, on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect, and have also carried on the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and the struggle against opportunism of all hues in conformity with the actual conditions of our country, basing ourselves strictly on our own judgment and faith.

Our Party's line of building an independent national economy is the embodiment of the *Juche* idea in the domain of economic construction.

We have held fast to the principle of developing the country's economy in reliance mainly on our technique and our resources and on the strength of our national cadres and our people, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Such line of building an independent national economy followed by our Party reflects the lofty aspiration of our people after complete national independence and the prosperity of the country. This line has brought brilliant victory in the socialist construction of our country.

Today the economy of our country has become an independent economy which is equipped with modern technique and comprehensively developed. As a result of the building of an independent national economy, we have become able to develop the national economy at a steady, high rate and further improve the people's living by our own efforts. Our independent national economy serves as a reliable material basis for securing the political independence of the country and increasing its defence potential.

By establishing *Juche* and relying on our own efforts we do not mean on any account building socialism in isolation. We fully recognize that it is necessary for states to supply each other's needs and cooperate with each other, and are striving to expand and develop it. Our position is that mutual cooperation between states should be conducted on the basis of the building of an independent national economy in each country. This alone makes it possible to expand and develop economic cooperation between states on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit.

We have held fast to the line of self-defence in the field of the nation's defence upbuilding. As a result of the thorough implementation of the self-defensive military line of the Party, our country has today come to possess its own defence potential strong enough to crush any aggressors and enemies.

As seen above, all the lines and policies of our Party proceed from the *Juche* idea and are run through with the *Juche* idea. *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence are the revolutionary stand consistently adhered to by our Party.

Under the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea, our country has become a developed socialist country which has complete political sovereignty, a powerful independent national economy, strong self-defence potential and a brilliant national culture. As a result of the establishment of *Juche* and reliance on our own efforts, we have also become able to conduct cooperation with other countries on the principle of complete equality and make a better contribution to the cause of the international revolution.

In the guidance of revolution and construction, our Party has actively fought to carry through the revolutionary mass line, while establishing *Juche*.

Socialism can be built only by the voluntary and creative labour of millions of the masses of the people. Our Party, therefore, found the basic guarantee for the promotion of socialist construction in bringing the revolutionary zeal and creative activeness of the masses of the people into the fullest play.

In our country, all sectors of revolutionary struggle and constructive work have been conducted as an all-mass movement, all-people movement. We have been able to carry out successfully all the difficult and huge tasks of revolution and construction by relying on a high degree of revolutionary zeal and creative activeness of the people. An important key to the rapid progress of our socialist construction lies precisely in the fact that we have solved all problems by the revolutionary method of relying on the masses and rousing the broad masses to action.

When we met with a grave difficulty and trial in socialist construction, we, placing faith in the masses of the people, went into the midst of the masses and consulted them directly and earnestly about ways for breaking bottlenecks and effecting innovations. In this course, the working masses grasped the Party's intention and launched into a collective innovation movement to carry through the Party's lines and policies, and it developed into the well-known Chollima movement in our country.

The Chollima movement is a mass innovation movement of our people for stepping up socialist construction to the maximum. The Chollima movement is a most brilliant embodiment of our Party's mass line in socialist construction, and through this very movement all the wisdom, enthusiasm and creative energy of our people have been brought into full play. With the wide spread of the Chollima movement, innovations have taken place in all spheres of our economy, culture, ideology and morality and resplendent achievements have been made in the socialist construction of our country.

All our victories are the great victories of the *Juche* idea of our Party and, at the same time, the brilliant victories of its revolutionary mass line.

Our experience shows that when *Juche* is firmly established in ideology and is thoroughly embodied in all domains of revolution and construction and the creative zeal and talents of the masses of the people are organized and mobilized properly, it is possible, in a country, however backward it was in the past, to build a new, rich and prosperous society in a short time, rout any imperialist aggressors and defend national independence and the dignity of the people and attain the prosperity of the country and the nation.

You have expressed your admiration for our experiences, and we consider it to be an encouragement to our work.

We have already done a great deal of work but have much to do in the future, too. We have not yet reunified the country. The U.S. imperialists keep occupying the southern half of our country, enforcing the brutal colonial fascist rule in south Korea.

The greatest national task confronting the Korean people is to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea, accomplish the national-liberation revolution and realize the reunification of the country. In order to accomplish the task we are striving to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, while building up more solidly the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic politically, economically and militarily and strengthening in every way the revolutionary forces in south Korea.

QUESTION: The relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Iraq were established already long ago. However, it was only after the July 17, 1968 Revolution that the relations took a decisive turn.

What is your appraisal of the successes attained by the Iraqi people in two years after the Revolution and, particularly, the solution of the Kurd national problem on a peaceful and democratic basis and of its influence upon the strengthening of the anti-imperialist people's front?

ANSWER: The Iraqi people attained national independence through their protracted arduous struggle against the domination of foreign imperialism and took the road of new development particularly after the July 17, 1968 Revolution. This was not only a great victory of the Iraqi people but a common victory of the peoples who have risen in the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle and a heavy blow to the imperialists and colonialists.

Since the Revolution the Iraqi people, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, have unfolded a devoted struggle to consolidate national independence and build a new, prosperous Iraq and have achieved great successes in a short span of time.

There were many difficulties in the way of the Iraqi people who set out on the road of struggle for building a new life. The imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism and the Israeli aggressors and their accomplices, the reactionary forces at home, resorted to every malignant scheme to wrest the Iraqi people from the anti-imperialist front.

With no sinister designs, however, could the imperialists and their lackeys break the fighting spirit of the Iraqi people. The Iraqi people have been developing the national economy and national culture with their creative labour, resolutely frustrating all the subversive plots and activities of the enemy and defending the revolutionary gains vigilantly.

As for the successful solution of the Kurd national problem in Iraq, we congratulate it as one of the greatest achievements made by the Iraqi people in bringing about national unity.

Antagonism and discord between nations, as the product of imperialist rule, are advantageous only to the imperialists and simply detrimental to the people.

The peaceful, democratic solution of the Kurd national problem is a telling blow to the imperialists and an important measure which makes it possible to strengthen the anti-imperialist people's front and further intensify the anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle in Iraq. It will also consolidate Iraq itself internally and provide favourable conditions for the progressive development of the country.

The Government and people of the Republic of Iraq stand firm in the ranks of struggle against imperialism and colonialism and actively support the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples in their struggle for freedom and liberation.

Such a righteous struggle of the Iraqi people contributes to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the world people.

QUESTION: The aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism against the Indochinese peoples have been further intensified through its military intervention against Cambodia.

What do you think of the consequences caused by a new aggression the United States committed in this inflamed region?

ANSWER: As is well known, the aggression of the U.S. imperialists against Cambodia is a link in the chains of their premeditated scheme to extend the war to even broader areas of Indochina and Asia. By perpetrating an armed invasion against Cambodia, the U.S. imperialists have embarked upon the road of openly staging the criminal war of aggression not only in Viet Nam and Laos but also in the whole area of Indochina.

Such war expansion policy of the U.S. imperialists has rendered the strained situation of the Indochinese Peninsula still more acute and is gravely menacing peace in Asia and the world as a whole.

However, the expansion of the aggressive war by the U.S. imperialists in Indochina places them in an ever more difficult position and brings about the result of hastening the defeat of the aggressors. The U.S. imperialists have stretched out their crooked hands of aggression to the whole area of Indochina, thereby running up against the indignant denunciation and resistance on the part of the entire Indochinese peoples and the peace-loving peoples throughout the world. The new aggression of U.S. imperialism against Indochina bands all the peoples of Indochina in a single common front against U.S. imperialism and draws more and more peoples into the anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Now the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples, united closely, are fighting courageously against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy. They are inflicting serious political and military reverses in succession upon the aggressors and driving the U.S. imperialists into an inextricable quandary. Contrary to the calculation of the U.S. imperialists, the whole land of Indochina has become a graveyard for the aggressors. With no frantic manoeuvre can the U.S. imperialists bring the heroic Indochinese peoples to their knees.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors will certainly drink the bitter cup of a crushing defeat consequent upon their expansion of the war in Indochina. The complete defeat of the U.S. imperialists in Indochina is inevitable. The militant solidarity of the Indochinese peoples and the peoples of all the fighting countries in Asia is being strengthened day by day in the midst of the joint struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression. With the support of the Asian peoples and the progressive peoples of the whole world, the Indochinese peoples will strike a harder blow at U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and thus will chase out the aggressors, win the liberation and independence of their countries and build their new prospering countries.

The Korean people deem the aggression of U.S. imperialism against the Indochinese peoples an aggression against themselves and regard the struggle of the Indochinese peoples as their own. Our people will fight more resolutely against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and will do everything in their power to support and assist the fighting peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

QUESTION: There are many points of similarity between the experience in the revolutionary struggle of your people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the experience of the Arab nation gained in the struggle for unity, freedom and socialism for more than 20 years now under the leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party.

We would like you to tell us what is the prospect of the development of the relations between the two progressive experiences and what influence it will exert upon the world revolutionary movement.

ANSWER: The Korean people hold in respect the experience accumulated by the Iraqi people in the struggle against imperialism and the Israeli aggressors and for unity, freedom and socialism under the leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party.

The Korean and Iraqi peoples are close comrades-in-arms fighting against the common enemy. The peoples of our two countries understand each

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The platform party of the national women's defence sports meeting celebrating the Fourth Congress of the Korean Democratic Women's Union

In Presence of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader, National Women's Defence Sports Meeting Celebrating the Fourth KDWU Congress Held

In the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the entire Korean people and the benevolent father of the women, a grand national women's defence sports meeting was held at the Moranbong Stadium on October 14 to celebrate the Fourth Congress of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

The stadium was packed with the athletes from all parts of the country and over 100,000 women who assembled there carrying bouquets and colourful balloons with them to celebrate the Fourth KDWU Congress which will be handed down in the history of the women's movement in our country as a congress of women's revolutionization.

Above the grandstand of the stadium was seen a respectfully placed portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the entire Korean people and the founder and Leader of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, who has steadfastly led our revolution and the women's movement in our country along the one road of victory for half a century ever since he took the road of the revolution in his early years, bearing the destiny of the fatherland and the nation on his shoulders.

The slogans "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" and the placards reading "Hail the Fourth KDWU Congress" and "National women's defence sports meeting" were hanging from the big balloons floating high above the stadium.

Also seen here and there in the stadium were the picture panels showing the indestructible unity and cohesion of our people and women rallied rock-firm around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, and portraying our trustworthy and sturdy women who are always ready for national defence.

The feelings of unbounded emotion and joy could be read on the faces of all the delegates, athletes and other women attending the meaningful meeting celebrating the Fourth Congress of the KDWU, a congress of women's revolutionization, which had been brought to a successful conclusion under the personal guidance and paternal solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

On his arrival at the Moranbong Stadium, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, reviewed a women's guard of honour lined up at the entrance of the stadium.

At 10:30 a.m. Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the entire Korean people, the founder of the Korean Democratic Women's Union and the benevolent father of the women, appeared on the roofed grandstand amid a resounding welcome music.

Thunderous cheers of "Long live our great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" reverberated through the Moranbong Hill, renting the air of the capital city. Tens of thousands of coloured balloons went up high above the azure sky forming an aerial flower garden, and the stadium changed into a sea of beautiful bouquets.

Amid enthusiastic cheers the women labour innovators presented to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader and benevolent father, fragrant bouquets imbued with the immeasurable adoration of the attendants of the meeting and the entire women of our country.

Mounting the grandstand were Comrades Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U, So Chol, Chong Jun Taek, Yang Hyong Sop, Kim Man Gum, Choe Yong Jin and Kim Song Ae; Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee; Kang Song San, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Li Sang Son, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; Kim Duk Ran, Secretary-General, and secretaries, of the KDWU Central Committee; Comrade Yun Gwang Suk, head of the south Korean women's delegation; Comrade Pak Sam Sun, head of congratulatory group of the Korean women in Japan.

The members of the journalists delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by Sakina Muhammad El Sadat, department director of the A.R.E. journal **Al Musawar**, who is younger sister of Anwar El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, were invited to the grandstand.

Taking up the reserved seats on both sides of the roofed grandstand were the cadres of the Party and government organs and the working people's organizations, the delegates of the KDWU organizations in provinces (cities under the central authority) who had attended the Fourth KDWU Congress, the members of the south Korean women's delegation, the members of the congratulatory group of the Korean women in Japan and the

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Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, poses for a photograph together with the delegation of the Syrian Arab Regional Arab-Korea Friendship Association after receiving it

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Delegation of Syrian Arab Regional Arab-Korea Friendship Association

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on October 12 the delegation of the Syrian Arab Regional Arab-Korea Friendship Association on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation with Abdallah Al Ahmad, Member of the Syrian Regional Command of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, Director of its Labour Bureau and Chairman of the Syrian Arab Regional Arab-Korea Friendship Association, as its head and Ibrahim Al Ali, a commander of the Syrian People's Army, as its deputy head.

Tae Byong Ryol, Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance and Chairman of the Korea-Syria Friendship Association; and Kim Ung, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries were also present there.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly conversation with the guests.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Letters and Messages of Greetings from Various Countries on 23rd DPRK Birthday

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, received a congratulatory message from Houari Boumedienne, Chairman of the Algerian National Council of Revolution and Prime Minister of the Cabinet of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Letters and messages of greetings also came to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from: Yassir Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization; Dr. George Habache, General Secretary of the Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine; the Executive Committee of the General Headquarters of the Occupied Arabs Gulf Liberation People's Front; Sam Nujoma, President of the Southwest African People's Organization; the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America; Joe Nordmann, Secretary General of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers; Youssef el Sebai, Secretary General of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization; Amin A. Awadallah, Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Cooperation; Shafik Arshadat, Secretary General of the Arab Lawyers' Association; Alfred Than Dau, Acting General Secretary of the All African Federation of Trade Unions and member of parliament; Dr. Sallim Haidar who had led the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Lebanon to our country; the members of the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Colombia led by Gilberto Zapata Isaza, First Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Colombia, which had visited our country; Abdullah Ali Nassir, Representative of the Cairo Branch of the Occupied Arabs Gulf Liberation People's Front; Carlos Padilla, Secretary in Charge of International Relations of the Puerto Rico Independence Movement; the members of the "Solidarity Committee for Supporting the South Korean People's Struggle for Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland" in the Union of Burma; and the Responsible Editor-in-Chief of the Nepalese weekly **Matripumi**.

The message of greetings from the members of the "Solidarity Committee for Supporting the South Korean People's Struggle for Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland" in the Union of Burma pointed out as follows:

On the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we extend the highest honour and gratitude to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution and the world proletarian revolution.

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a great event which added a new brilliant page to the history of national liberation struggle of the Korean people for the building of an independent sovereign state.

You, the Leader, not only founded the first state of proletarian dictatorship in Korea but also consolidated and developed it into a strong and mighty power.

You, the Leader, have turned Korea into a model socialist country, powerful and mighty, by thoroughly implementing the great revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields of state activity.

You Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, founded a great many revolutionary theories urgently required by our time, the era of struggle and are leading the Korean revolution and the world revolution to victory.

You Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great, respected and beloved Leader, are indeed the red sun for the Korean and world peoples.

The letter from the Responsible Editor-in-Chief of the Nepalese weekly **Matripumi** said as follows:

The Asian, African and Latin-American peoples, to say nothing of the 40 million Korean people, know only too well that the radical development made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in all fields owes to your wise and great leadership.

We firmly believe that in the future, too, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will attain more brilliant success under your powerful, inspiring leadership.

All the progressive and honest-minded people of our country are well aware of the greatness and the important role of your competent, wise leadership in the world-wide struggle against imperialist aggression and for peace and progress.

Your great leadership has made a great contribution to hastening the victory of the peoples in Indochina and other regions of the world.

There is no doubt that the anti-imperialist, peace-loving peoples of the world who derive encouragement from your great leadership will defeat imperialism and win final victory.

The entire peace-loving, anti-imperialist peoples in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Nepal fully support the just stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the question of Korea's reunification.

The Nepalese people express all-out support to the struggle the 40 million Korean people are waging for the reunification of the fatherland under your great leadership.

Expressing the hope that under your great leadership the Korean people will continue to make progress and the Workers' Party of Korea continue to bring about success and prosperity, I most sincerely and reverentially wish Your Excellency happiness, good health and a long life.

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other's position well and sympathize with each other and closely cooperate with each other on the principle of genuine equality and mutual benefit, as they were both humiliated and oppressed in the past.

Today the relations of friendship and cooperation between our people and the Iraqi people, between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Iraq are being steadily expanded and developed and the ties between our Party and the Arab Baath Socialist Party, too, are being further strengthened. The Parties of our two countries and the peoples of both countries make frequent mutual visits and exchange lots of valuable experiences as well. This is a very good thing.

Our such reciprocal support and encouragement and exchange of experiences are greatly helpful to deepening mutual understanding and strengthening unity and enable us to learn much from each other.

We feel satisfaction over the development of the relations between the Korean and Arab peoples, and in the future, too, we will strive to further strengthen and develop such unity and relations of cooperation. If we make concerted efforts, such unity and cooperation will strengthen and develop still further and display even greater vitality from day to day in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

The friendship and solidarity of the Korean and Arab peoples is part of the great unity of the Asian and African peoples against imperialism and colonialism. To strengthen the unity and cooperation between our two countries not only conforms to the interests of the peoples of our two countries but also greatly contributes to the unity of the progressive peoples of the whole world and to their common cause.

QUESTION: The armed revolution in our Arab fatherland is aimed at putting an end to the concessions of imperialism in this area and to the existence of Israel, a military base of U.S. imperialism.

What support and encouragement can you, who waged a similar struggle and gained a wealth of experience in the sphere of the armed struggle of the people against imperialist aggression, give to the revolution of the Arab people?

ANSWER: The Arab people are vigorously fighting in arms against U.S. imperialism and the Israeli aggressors. It is quite natural that the gallant Arab people resist the armed aggressors with arms. As long as the imperialists plunder and oppress the people by violence, the oppressed peoples can win freedom and independence and regain their deprived rights only when they fight with arms in their hands against the aggressors. This is a plain truth of the anti-imperialist liberation struggle proved by history.

The armed struggle of the Arab people against U.S. imperialism and the Israeli aggressors is a just struggle to defend national independence and dignity, restore the occupied Arab territories and accomplish the cause of liberation of the Palestinian people. This revolutionary struggle of the Arab people enlists the active support and encouragement of the progressive peoples the world over.

Our people's solidarity with and support and encouragement to the Arab people's revolutionary struggle are consistent. The Korean people will continue to resolutely support the valiant struggle of the Palestinian people for liberating their fatherland and the struggle of the entire Arab people against Zionism and imperialist aggression and will always remain a close comrade-in-arms of the Arab people in the struggle against the common enemy. Our people will render active support and encouragement to the righteous struggle of the Arab people at all times.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish the Arab people greater successes in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Israeli aggressors.

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Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, reviews the women's guard of honour

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members of the fifth group of compatriots visiting homeland from Japan.

The band struck up the Patriotic Song when the meeting was declared open. Kim Duk Ran, Secretary-General of the KDWU Central Committee, made a speech.

Then a parade of the athletes participating in the national women's defence sports meeting was held.

Marching past the grandstand in fine array were the column of bearers of the flags of the Workers' Party of Korea with a banner bearing the portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the entire Korean people, in the van, followed by the column of bearers of the KDWU flags and the columns of the athletes from provinces (cities under the central authority), women officers, girl students of revolution schools, the families of servicemen, train stewardesses and bus conductresses, women teachers, women technicians, women doctors and nurses, lecturers of mothers' schools, women trading workers, nursery school teachers, mother-weavers, sportswomen, and silk-worm raisers carrying a float, cyclists, A.A. machine-gunners, wireless operators, parachutists, ground aviators, sea trainees, and tractors driven by women.

Looking at the reliable women paraders who marched past the grandstand with vigor, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, waved his hand in response to their enthusiastic cheers.

The respected and beloved Leader saw an exhibition flying of gliders in formation, acrobatic flying of model planes, flying of radio-controlled model planes, spiral dive of gliders, parachuting, and special flying of gliders by women athletes of the national defence sports team. The Leader also saw the contests in preparing for mortar shelling, first-aid contests, contests in disassembling and assembling sewing machines, hurdle race and contests in disassembling and assembling weapons, in which women athletes from all provinces and cities under the central authority took part.

Games were held in many events with the participation of the fine athletes selected in the preliminary contests in provinces and cities under the central authority.

The practice exhibition that preceded the games, the parachuting in particular, demonstrated to the full the sagacity and unbending stamina of our women who have grown up in the bosom of the fatherly Leader.

The fatherly Leader highly commended the women parachutists who took part in the exhibition parachuting.

When the fatherly Leader received a report from the bobbed-haired women parachutists on their safe landing, he, with a broad radiant smile, personally called them to him, firmly shook their hands one by one and presented them with bouquets, giving them words of commendation and encouragement.

At that moment, stormy applause and cheers went up in the stadium.

Having received so high praise and encouragement from the fatherly Leader, the women parachutists were all moved to tears.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught:

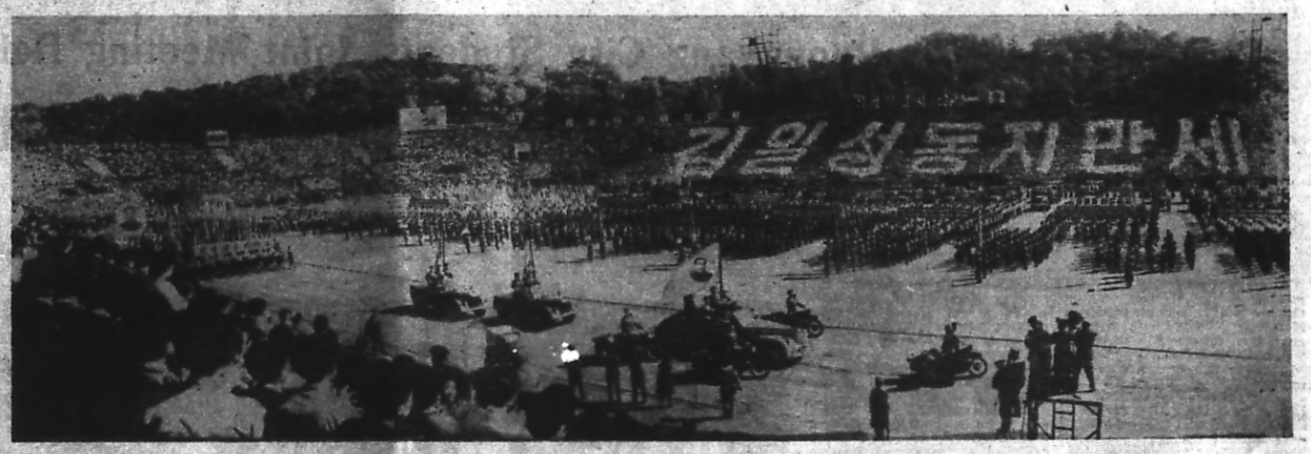
"We must popularize physical culture and sports and develop physical training for national defence extensively so as to further promote the physical strength of all the working people and firmly prepare the entire people for labour and national defence."

The national women's defence sports meeting held that day eloquently demonstrated the justness and great vitality of the *Juche*-oriented idea of sports propounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, and the inexhaustible strength and unbreakable unity and cohesion of the Korean women who are reliably turning one of the wheels of our revolution, rallied close around the Leader.

The meeting also showed the staunch spirit of our women each of whom has prepared herself to be a match for a hundred by upholding our Party's line on placing the entire people under arms and carrying it through and the unshakable resolution and revolutionary zeal of our women to beat back and wipe out at a stroke the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and their lackeys, if they venture to ignite a war of aggression, and reliably defend the socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution.

The athletes taking part in the contests and the spectators were all filled with an adamant determination to thoroughly implement the programmatic teachings given by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Fourth KDWU Congress by establishing primarily the firmer unitary ideological system of the Party, constantly revolutionizing and working-classizing themselves and, at the same time, extensively developing the mass physical culture and sports with main stress laid on the national defence sports, getting themselves better prepared not only politico-ideologically but physically, and thus tempering themselves into the genuine women revolutionary soldiers who are ready to fight only for the Leader at the risk of their lives in any storm and stress.

← Women parachutists land in the centre of the stadium amid the cheers of spectators



Parade starts with an open car carrying a flag bearing the portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, in the van

← Wireless operators display excellent skills they have improved for national defence

→ Columns of lecturers of mothers' schools, the base for women's revolutionization

A scene of the hurdle race

A scene of the sewing-machine disassembling and assembling contests

To Prevent Imperialist Cultural Infiltration and Overcome Tendency to Restorationism—An Indispensable Requisite to Construction of Socialist National Culture

In his report on the work of the Central Committee to the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, set forth a new line of socialist cultural construction with a view to developing a new, working-class culture more extensively in conformity to the new stage of socialist and communist construction.

Basing himself on a deep analysis of the socio-historic conditions of our time, the historic experiences of our revolution and the world revolution and the lawful requirements of our revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, advanced the strategic task in the construction of socialist national culture at the present time, the task of directing the spearhead of the cultural revolution primarily to the cultural infiltration by the imperialists and of fighting against the tendency to restorationism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"We must unfold a vigorous ideological battle in the domain of cultural construction to thoroughly prevent the imperialist cultural infiltration and overcome the tendency to restorationism, thereby more rapidly developing all branches of socialist cultural construction including education, science, literature and art on a wholesome basis." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 55.)

This policy put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, is based, above all, on the original elucidation of the class nature of socialist national culture and its mission.

Socialist national culture is a new and most revolutionary, progressive and popular culture thoroughly representing the thinking and interests of the working class and serves it in its revolution and constructive work.

To build socialist national culture means reshaping culture on the working-class pattern and in the interests of that class.

Therefore, the construction of socialist national culture calls for fighting against all sorts of reactionary and unsound culture of the exploiter society and liquidating and surmounting them completely.

The policy is also based on the original elucidation of the lawful requirements of socialist and communist construction which necessitates the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

Under the condition where the socialist revolution emerged victorious and the socialist system has been established in town and country, there is no socio-economic basis that engenders the reactionary ideology and culture of the exploiting classes.

Under such a condition, one of the important factors in the possible exertion of influence by all sorts of reactionary ideas including bourgeois idea upon the people is their infiltration from outside and the greatest danger is the cultural infiltration by the imperialists. The imperialists use cultural infiltration as an important means for the execution of their neo-colonialist policy. Therefore, under the condition where the imperialists still exist on the globe, it is a lawful requirement for the sound development of socialist national culture to direct the spearhead of the cultural revolution, first of all, against the cultural infiltration by the imperialists.

Another important factor in producing reactionary ideas' harmful influence upon the people is the residue of outdated ideology in the minds of the people and the obsolete ideas reflected in the cultural heritages.

The virus of these obsolete ideologies is deep-seated, for it has survived for hundreds and thousands of years. It finds itself deeply seated not only in the minds of people but also in cultural heritages, literary and artistic works, customs and moralities. Such ideological virus can hardly be rooted up at once even after the socialist transformation of the relations of production.

This sets before a working-class Party an immutable task of holding in check the imperialist cultural infiltration and thoroughly wiping out restorationism for the sound development of socialist national culture.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, said that to fight against the imperialist cultural infiltration is one of the important tasks in the construction of socialist national culture, and taught as follows:

"Cultural infiltration, one of the principal methods employed by the imperialists in the execution of their neo-colonialist policy, serves as a guide to their foreign aggression. The imperialists led by U.S. imperialism craftily manoeuvre to obliterate the national culture of other countries, paralyze the people's consciousness of national independence and their revolutionary spirit, and demoralize and degenerate people through cultural infiltration." (Ibid., p. 53.)

The imperialists use cultural infiltration as a guide to their foreign aggression, which reveals the aggressive nature and craftiness of the imperialists. This is connected with the circumstances in which the imperialists in pursuing their aggressive aim cannot but take into consideration the fact that the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle is being unfolded vigorously on a world-wide scale and the national and class awakening of the oppressed peoples has been promoted further still.

People in the world nowadays are awakened ideologically and politically and enjoy modern civilization to a certain degree, and are deeply aware of the aggressive nature of imperialism. In these circumstances, the method employed by old colonialism proves to be of little avail. That is why the imperialists under the guise of "helper" have adopted cultural infiltration as a guide to their overseas aggression.

Culture as a form of social consciousness is, as a rule, directly connected with the spiritual life of the people and exerts great influence upon their ideological consciousness and feelings. Imperialist culture is used as a shield for covering up the aggressive nature of the imperialists and as a propaganda means for creating illusion about imperialism among the unawakened people.

(Continued on Page 4)

Warm Affection for a Weaver

The women in our country have now grown as full-fledged socialist builders and revolutionaries in the tender bosom of the fatherly Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Under his personal guidance and affection I, an ordinary weaver, also have become a weaver loyal to him, enjoying a worthwhile life to the full.

Never shall I forget for good the 9th of May, 1968, the day when I attended the Second National Meeting of Frontrankers of Chollima Workteam Movement as an innovator.

The meeting was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre. On that day the meeting was honoured with the presence of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The flood of joy swept across the meeting hall at the moment he appeared there. It did not recede even during the recess.

I attended such a grand meeting for the first time in my life. On top of that, I had the honour of seeing the Leader. Overwhelmed with feelings of joy I went to the meeting hall for the afternoon sitting earlier than others and walked back and forth restlessly in the lobby.

At the time a certain cadre came to me and said:

"Comrade Hwa Sun, the Premier wants to see you."

I adjusted my dress and went to the room where the Premier was, my heart pounding with deep emotion and excitement. Memories of my previous meetings with him flashed across my mind.

In October 1964, the Premier visited the Pyongyang Textile Mill where I worked. Hearing that I was tending 48 weaving machines, he encouraged me to work well in good health, patting me on the shoulder. The following year he paid another visit to our factory. I was then tending 55 machines. He highly praised me for my progress, which was more than I deserved. All these things were still fresh in my memory, as if they happened only yesterday. Now the Premier wanted to see me again, though I had done only what I should have.

When I carefully opened the door of his room and entered, he rose to his feet, saying:

"Oh, Comrade Hwa Sun has come...

Come and take a seat here." He took my hand to seat me close to him.

He asked me in a gentle voice:

"Well, how many weaving machines are you now tending, Comrade Hwa Sun?"

I replied that I was tending 72 machines.

"Seventy-two machines? That's splendid, indeed. Well, give me a short explanation, drawing a diagram here."

He was so kind to me that I became quite unreserved. I drew circles on my memo to show him the distribution of the machines and explained in detail about the circling course I take tending the machines, drawing lines.

"Quite complicated it is...Wonderful! Wonderful!" said fatherly Premier, and asked me how old I was and what school I had attended, running his affectionate eyes over me. I told him how matters had stood with me in the past, refreshing my memory.

Born in the southern half of the country, I lost my father in my infancy. When I was eight years old, I left my mother's side and started work as a baby tender in an alley in Seoul, suffering from all maltreatment.

It happened during the war that I was buried with the earth because of the bombing of the bestial U.S. imperialists. But fortunately I was rescued by the men of the People's Army who self-sacrificingly came to the rescue. I was carried by them on their knapsack, going through the hail of bombs. In this way I came to the northern half of the Republic where the fatherly Leader was. I was then nine years old.

I was allocated to the textile mill on my graduation from a school for orphaned children and has become a multi-machine tender, receiving the Premier's teachings and solicitude.

I did not know yet whether my mother was alive or not, because the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique had tried their hardest to prevent the separated families from meeting with each other.

I did not consider myself an orphan at all. While in south Korea I had lived in rags and hunger, subjected to the sub-human ill-treatment and humiliation and helplessly roamed about from place to place. But after I was embraced in the warm bosom of the fatherly Leader I received education and have grown as an able builder of the country, with nothing more to desire in the world.

I worked tirelessly with all devotion to repay the great affection and favour of the Leader.

I thought out a rational method of circling and came to tend 72 machines.

I fulfilled my assignment envisaged in the Seven-Year National Economic Plan at 398.5 per cent as of April 15, 1968—more than two years and a half ahead of the set time. And I attended the Second National Meeting of Frontrankers of Chollima Workteam Movement.

It seemed to me that the fatherly Leader had known my past life. But he heard me out and praised me, saying that I was an admirable weaver, and added:

"This time we heard a report on your work at the meeting of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee and decided to confer the title of Labour Heroine on you."

The Leader had delivered me from the helpless position and brought me up, and that was more than enough for me. But now he was going to award me the title of Labour Heroine, the highest honour to citizens of the DPRK, an undeserved honour to me, indeed, I felt as if I was dreaming.

I was moved to tears.

Looking at me shedding the tears of emotion, the Premier said in an excited tone:

"You must become a Heroine, and work harder as Labour Heroine. More, you must become a Combat Heroine when you fight the battle to beat down the Yankees and liberate the southern half. And you must go home and see your mother, as a Double Heroine."

Indeed I could not find words to thank the fatherly Leader who put so great an expectation and faith in a woman worker, a weaver!

Presently, the Premier said:

"Well, come and prepare yourself to make a speech. Let us hear what you have done."

I had the honour of taking the floor at the meeting. Having referred to the fact that our mill had become a modernly-equipped textile mill, one of the reliable bases of light industry in our country, thanks to the on-the-spot guidance of the Leader on more than 30 occasions and his day-to-day concern, I started to introduce my experience.

At the moment, all of a sudden, the meeting hall resounded with the resonant voice of the Premier.

"I have something to tell you about this comrade." With this, the fatherly Leader gave the attendants of the meeting an account of the achievement I had made in my work, and went on:

"...This comrade is a true daughter of the Party. She is one of the revolutionaries reared by the Party."

This was indeed the words of high appraisal and commendation which were more than I deserved.

When I concluded my speech, the Premier put in:

"All of you should think of Comrade Li Hwa Sun, when you put on your clothes. There are now some local factories which turn out less than a million metres of fabric. This means that Comrade Li Hwa Sun alone does as much work as a factory does.

"You should think of this comrade, when you wear clothes. The men of the People's Army should render a faithful service, thinking of this comrade. She has worked excellently. I congratulate her."

How is it that one should think of a weaver, when one puts on one's clothes?

The success I have scored, if any, is simply attributable to the struggle I have waged, upholding the lofty intention of the fatherly Leader Premier Kim Il Sung who is so much solicitous to provide our people with beautiful clothes of good-quality in larger quantities.

True, all our happy life is unthinkable apart from the paternal affection and concern of the Leader.

That day, to our honour, he had a picture taken with us attendants of the meeting.

That time I stood behind the Premier, and he turned to me and said:

"Comrade Hwa Sun, try to train three or four more weavers to take your place when you go back to the mill, and go to school to study and get married." He also taught me even what I would have to do after the reunification of the country.

Can there be on earth parents who look after their children with such warm affection as his?

I felt pride in living under the guidance of such a great Leader as Premier Kim Il Sung and renewed my adamant determination to live, work and struggle as his true soldier.

Today I am devoting all my wisdom and talents to the struggle for further hastening the great revolutionary event of national reunification by spurring on Chollima and making uninterrupted innovation and continued advance, with the firm resolve to live for ever in the warm bosom of Premier Kim Il Sung, the benign fatherly Leader, and staunchly fight with singleness of heart along the one road of victory indicated by him.

Li Hwa Sun

Pyongyang City Students Joint Meeting Held in Denunciation of Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique's Military Fascist Suppression of South Korean Students

A grand Pyongyang city joint meeting of students was held on October 16 at an open-air theatre in Moranbong Youth Park in denunciation of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's military fascist suppression of south Korean students.

Large numbers of students of Kim Il Sung University, the Kim Chaek Polytechnical College, Pyongyang Medical College, Pyongyang Normal College and other colleges in Pyongyang thronged to the meeting place, carrying streamers and placards bearing words condemning the military fascist tyranny of the Pak Jung Hi clique, the foul running dogs of U.S. imperialism, and loudly shouting slogans opposing U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and denouncing the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Respectfully placed on the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the entire Korean people.

The meeting place shook with thunderous, angry shouts of the attendants: "Let us sweep away the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and reunify the fatherland!" "We resolutely denounce the military fascist tyranny of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against the south Korean students!" "U.S. imperialism, get out of south Korea at once!" "Overthrow the Pak Jung Hi military fascist bandits, the dual stooges of U.S. and Japanese aggressors!" "Smash the reinvasion of Japanese militarism!" "Fight for the unconditional and immediate release of the illegally arrested and jailed students!" "Decisively smash the barbarous repression of campuses by the Pak Jung Hi military fascist bandits!" "We actively support and encourage the struggle of the south Korean students!"

Present at the meeting were Li Guk Ro, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Ko Jun Taek, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front; Kim Si Hak, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea; responsible cadres of the ministries of higher education and common education and other ministries, central organs and mass organisations and presidents and rectors of universities and colleges in the city.

Many foreign journalists in Pyongyang were also present there.

At the meeting which opened with a chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung," Li Hwa Jong, Chairman of the Korean Students Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, made a speech.

The speaker said:

At the dictates of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique issued on October 15 the so-called "special order," the most fascist order unprecedented in history, and then proclaimed a "garrison decree" and rushed troops of the puppet Seoul garrison command and the puppet airborne brigade to all colleges and universities in Seoul in broad daylight to commit without hesitation shuddering atrocities, turning them into scenes of bloodshed.

He continued:

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique sent six heavily armed amoured cars, 15 military trucks and hundreds of puppet troops to the Koryo University and occupied it and stormed the Yonse University by mobilizing 27 military trucks armed with machine guns and more than 500 puppet troops.

The gangsters also occupied the Liberal Arts and Science College of the Seoul University by letting loose 17 heavily armed military trucks and more than 320 puppet troops and occupied the Songgyungwan University, Law College of the Seoul University, Tanguk University, Kukmin College, College of Foreign Studies and all other colleges and universities in Seoul and trampled them under blood-stained jackboots.

The scoundrels brutally assaulted and beat the students who were on their lessons by throwing armed soldiers into colleges and universities, thus drenching campuses with the blood of patriotic students.

The Pyongyang city students joint meeting denounces Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's military fascist suppression of south Korean students

The scoundrels have already issued a "closure order" for an indefinite period to three colleges of the Seoul University and seven other colleges and arrested and detained more than 1,800 guiltless students and swarming around all streets and alleys of Seoul like a pack of wolves they are rounding up patriotic students right and left and putting them to brutal torture.

The academic freedom which had been constantly trampled down in south Korea has thus been totally stamped out and all colleges and universities in Seoul and in local areas have been closed down. South Korea is now in an unheard-of dark age.

The brutal suppression of the south Korean students who have turned out in the just patriotic struggle is the most barbarous and malignant suppression which can be committed only by such traitors to the nation as the Pak Jung Hi military fascist blackguards, and this is a naked challenge to justice and truth and an unpardonable insult to the south Korean students and people demanding freedom and democracy, national independence and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The so-called "special order" issued by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their all-round armed attack on the campuses are, in fact, a proclamation of the military martial law and a new military coup d'etat and this was perpetrated as part of the preparations for aggression and war under the direct manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists. This glaringly shows that these gangsters are working mad again wielding blood-stained bayonets after discarding civilian clothes which they put on on their military uniform.

Noting that it is by no means accidental that Pak Jung Hi puppet gangsters are running wild in the suppression in their military uniform after throwing off the mask of the deceptive civilian government, he stressed that the patriotic struggle of the south Korean students is a natural outcome of the treacheries committed by the Pak Jung Hi military fascist gangsters who have converted south Korea into a complete colony and an aggressive military base of the U.S. imperialists and who, at the dictates of their master, cold-bloodedly suppressed the masses of the people and plunged campuses into a state of suffocation and have reduced south Korea to a dual colony of the U.S. and Japanese aggressor forces by ushering in even the Japanese militarists, the inveterate enemy of the nation.

The struggle of the south Korean students against fascism and for democracy had been incessantly waged up to this date through the struggle against the "April 27 election" fraud of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and it has grown fiercer as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on the evening of October 5 threw the military gangsters of the puppet garrison command into campuses and arrested and took away students and committed barbarous, fascist suppression of patriotic students, he said, and continued:

In the name of the entire students of the northern half of the Republic, I extend warmest compatriotic support and encouragement to the patriotic struggle of the south Korean students for academic freedom and democratisation of society.

He stressed that the just patriotic struggle of the south Korean students, and the talks, now being held between the Red Cross organisations of the north and south, which signify a victory of the most fair and above-board reunification policy of our Party, and the growing sentiments of the popular masses of south Korea for peaceful reunification are rapidly pulling down the "anti-communist" system of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and shaking to its very foundation the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists, which have been maintained with bayonets for a long period.

He continued:

Upset by this, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, raising a terrific hue and cry over the so-called "threat of southward invasion," their trite hokum, have gone the extent of staging the de facto second military coup in an attempt to maintain their crumbling colonial military fascist dictatorship at the point of the bayonet, as they had staged a military coup 10 years ago under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism and suppressed the people with bayonets when the struggle of the people against the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and for the peaceful reunification of the country was mounting to an unusual pitch in south Korea.

He quoted the teaching of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader:

"An important task before the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people at the present stage is to positively develop the mass struggle for realizing the democratization of society against the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the fascist suppression by its henchmen."

Upholding the teaching of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, the south Korean students should wage more stubbornly the struggle against fascism and for democracy, he stressed, and continued:

Through a massive, powerful joint struggle the south Korean students and people should make a clean sweep of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the brutal fascist hangmen and manslaughters, and set up a patriotic, democratic power.

The fighting south Korean students and people are not alone, he said, and went on:

There are for them the banner of the immortal *Juche* idea given by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and the powerful revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic which has turned into a socialist industrial state under the outstanding leadership of the Leader and the support and encouragement of the students and people of the northern half of the Republic.

He expressed the belief that the progressive youth, students and people of the world will strongly denounce the unprecedented fascist suppressive atrocities of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against south Korean students and more actively support and encourage the south Korean students and people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

The day of national reunification will surely come before long when the entire people of north and south Korea will enjoy a free and happy life all together under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, he stressed.

Then the floor was taken by students of universities and colleges.

They sternly impeached in unison the brutal suppression of the south Korean youth and students by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique.

The meeting closed with a loud chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

After the meeting the youth and students held again a demonstration. They marched through the streets shouting slogans sternly denouncing U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

(Continued from Page 3)

Therefore, using cultural infiltration as their guide, the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists craftily scheme to stamp out the national culture of other countries, paralize the people's consciousness of national independence and revolutionary spirit and demoralize and degenerate the people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, clearly showed how to struggle against the imperialist cultural infiltration.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"We should strictly guard against the infiltration into our ranks of all colours of rotten bourgeois culture and way of life spread by the imperialists and should never tolerate bourgeois elements, however trivial, in the realm of cultural construction." (Ibid., p. 54.)

As our great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, for the thorough prevention of the imperialist cultural infiltration, it is necessary to strictly guard against the infiltration into our ranks of all colours of rotten bourgeois culture and way of life spread by the imperialists.

The working-class line must be drawn definitely in all domains of cultural construction and a powerful ideological struggle be waged against the slightest manifestation of all sorts of reactionary, unsound elements so that they can be overcome and liquidated in good time.

The most important thing in preventing the imperialist cultural infiltration is to help the working people to have a sound revolutionary world outlook and class viewpoint so that they can clearly discern between the things of the working class and the reactionary things. At the same time, a socialist national culture, which is revolutionary, Party and popular, must be developed more resplendently to satisfy the cultural demand of the working people.

Then Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, taught that for the sound development of socialist national culture it is also necessary to fight relentlessly against the tendency to restorationism.

He clarified in an all-round way the essence and harmfulness of restorationism and the ways for thoroughly overcoming it:

"Restorationism is an anti-Marxist ideological trend which restores and glorifies the things of the past uncritically in disregard of the demand of the times and the class principle...

"A relentless struggle should be waged against the tendency to blindly copying the antiquated, reactionary things of the past as they were and idealizing and embellishing them on the pretext of taking over the heritages of national culture. We must discard backward and reactionary things among the heritages of national culture and critically inherit and develop progressive and popular things in conformity to the realities of socialism today." (Ibid., p. 54.)

As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught, restorationism is an anti-Marxist ideological trend which restores and glorifies the things of the past uncritically in disregard of the revolutionary demand of our times and the class principle of the working class.

The reactionary nature of restorationism lies, above all, in ignoring the law-governed development of culture.

Culture is the reflection of the political, economic and social life in a given historical period and serves the interests of a certain class. Socialist national culture, therefore, has to correctly reflect the revolutionary requirement of the working class and faithfully serve the cause of socialist and communist construction.

Restorationism that tries to restore the things of the past uncritically runs counter to the law-governed development of culture. Another harmfulness of restorationism is that it obscures the working-class line in the construction of socialist culture and makes it impossible to fully meet the revolutionary demand of the working class.

As the historical experience shows, if restorationism is allowed, all sorts of unsound culture of the past will be idealized and embellished and obsolete ideas will pollute the minds of the people and emasculate their revolutionary stamina for creating a new life and their conviction of victory and thus cause a great difficulty to socialist and communist construction.

In order to thoroughly overcome the tendency to restorationism, we must defend and carry through the revolutionary principle of firmly maintaining the class position of the working class in regard to the heritages of national culture and critically inheriting and developing the heritages of national culture to meet the requirements of the times.

Culture built in the exploiter society in the past, even if it reflected the people's aspiration, cannot satisfy the demand of the present day because of the historical limitation of the then society and the class limitation of its creators.

Therefore, for the building of socialist national culture it is necessary to distinguish between the progressive and the reactionary things in the heritages of national culture and discard the backward and reactionary things and critically inherit and develop the progressive and popular things in conformity to the socialist realities and the revolutionary demand of the working class.

The line of building socialist national culture newly propounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, is a programme of cultural construction which gives the most scientific answer to all the theoretical and practical problems arising in the field of cultural construction in the era when socialism wins all-round victory on a world-wide scale; it is a theoretical guideline to be adhered to without fail by the people who are making revolution.

Cho Son Won

To Provide More Meat to People

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"With the solid material and technical foundations laid for stock-breeding, the animal husbandry of our country has entered a new path of development on the basis of up-to-date technology. Especially, there has been a great turn in the development of the poultry industry in the past few years, and now we can produce over 700 million eggs and large quantities of chicken every year by industrial methods."

The fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who shows every possible solicitude to make the dietary life of the people better than now and enable them to lead as opulent a life as others had many chicken factories, pork plants and duck-raising plants built around urban districts, workers' settlements and in various other places of our country and, by virtue of his constant guidance and care, the output of animal products is now on the sharp increase.

The Chollima Kwangpo Duck-raising Plant honoured with the title of Guard is located on the east coast of our country. This plant, too, is the one that came into being under the far-reaching plan of the Leader, and it has become a reliable, large poultry-raising centre.

Finding a short cut to the solution of the meat problem in the development of poultry industry, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally sent out, during the past Fatherland Liberation War, an inspection group to the Kwangpo area to investigate the natural-economic conditions for duck breeding and make thorough preparations for setting up a duck-raising plant. Soon after the war, he dispatched there stockbreeding experts whom he had trained with far-sightedness when the war was still in its fury and a good many demobbed servicemen for the commencement of the construction of the duck-raising plant and even sent by plane duck eggs to be used as pure stock in our country.

On May 16, 1956, a few years after the start of duck breeding, the fatherly Leader paid a visit to the duck-raising plant in person. He sat down face to face with duck breeders, acquainted himself minutely with their working conditions and indicated specific orientations for the plant to follow. That day, he made a round of the compound of the plant heedless of mud and then went out to the lake shore. Picking up a handful of aquatic plants found in abundance there, he explained in detail that those water plants should be used as feed to produce duck meat in plenty, for they were favourites for ducks and other domestic fowls.

Even reckoning with the percentage of nutritive elements for men and the nutritive value of subsidiary food, he deeply concerned himself about the problem of how to supply our people with greater quantities of tasty and highly-nutritious side dishes.

The Leader gave the poultry breeders the task to have duck eggs pickled and, later on, he personally sent them pickled duck eggs contained in a flower-patterned pot as a sample. Besides, when they sent him their products, he himself tried their flavour and sent them back with his personal note attached to each product giving a detailed account of the people's likes and dislikes for it.

Under such utmost care of the respected and beloved Leader, the duck-raising plant has been provided with modern equipment and undergone a radical change in its appearance and the output of meat grows from year to year.

As in the past period they worked with all their energy out of a burning loyalty to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, so this year the poultry breeders in Kwangpo have spurred on the grand Chollima march with vim and vigour to carry out the programmatic tasks set forth by the Leader in his report to the Fifth Congress of the Party.

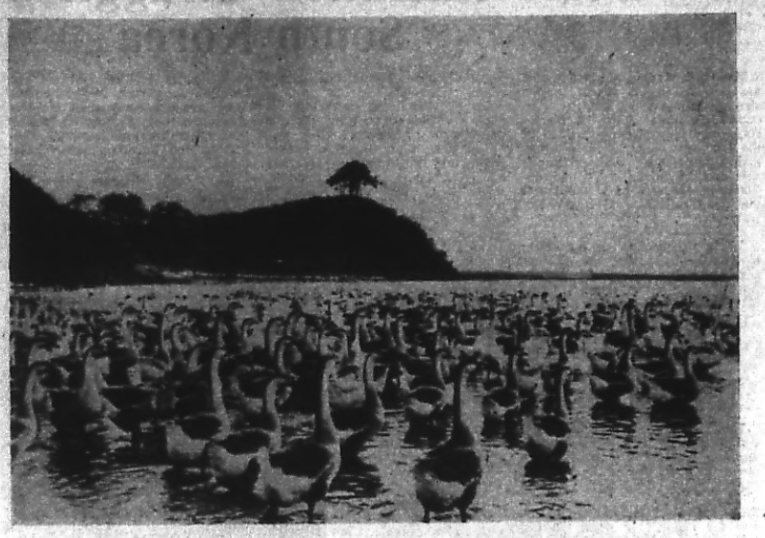
The workers of the Chollima mechanization workshop made quite a number of duck-raising apparatuses, each one of which is enough to keep several thousand young ducks, and completely mechanized the process of breeding ducklings and thus elevated the utilization of duck houses more than 1.7-fold. The workers of the double Chollima processing workshop that won the honourable prize of Chollima raised the utilization rate of feather-plucking equipment more than two times, thereby making an amazing innovation in disposing of tens of thousands of ducks a day. The members of the bloating workteam also brought about an innovation. By upping the utilization of oven markedly, they produced 1.5 times more smoke-dried meat than before.

An unbroken chain of innovatory successes have been scored in all respects—lowering of feed consumption standard, raising of the rate of growth and egg-laying rate, etc.

As a result, the poultry breeders of the plant overfulfilled this year's plan, which was set 40 per cent higher than last year, nearly three months ahead of schedule as of October 8. Their plan was carried out at 101 per cent in duck meat, 102 per cent in eggs, 108 per cent in smoke-dried meat, 100.1 per cent in pickled eggs, 102 per cent in egg powder and 136.2 per cent in feather plucking. This is how they could make another report of victory to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

The poultry breeders, not carried away by their successes already gained, are now making continued innovation and continued advance to fulfil the tasks for the first two years of the Six-Year Plan before April 15 next year so as to live up without fail to the great trust and expectation of the fatherly Leader who is so much considerate of improving the people's livelihood.

Kim Su Yon



Ducks are well tended at the Chollima Kwangpo Duck-raising Plant, the winner of the title of Guard

Huichon City Takes on a Magnificent Look Thanks to Warm Solicitude of the Leader

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, gave the following teaching:

"We should continue to build many dwelling houses to solve more satisfactorily the problem of the people's living. We shall launch a movement of the entire masses to build dwellings for 100,000 families in towns and 150,000-200,000 families in the countryside every year in order to make up for the present housing shortage and fill the future housing demand of the growing population."

When the construction of cosy dwelling houses is making brisk headway in towns and villages throughout the country under the profound, affectionate solicitude of the Leader, new, modern and tall apartment houses are rising magnificently in Huichon, the land of glory where the torch of new technical innovation kindled by him has flared up.

In February last, the fatherly Leader again visited Huichon city to call upon the machine builders there to hold high the torch of new technical innovation and charted out a grand blueprint for building up Huichon into a modern city as magnificent as Pyongyang, which is good to live in. He gave instructions to newly erect dwellings for more than 3,000 families and build more creches, kindergartens and schools.

During his visit, the fatherly Leader personally took a measure to organize the labour force for construction and indicated in concrete terms the orientation and ways for the construction projects.

Immensely encouraged by the deep affection of the fatherly Leader who is solicitous to bring the people a more bountiful and cultured life, the builders and working people in the city started adding fuel to the flames of innovation in their struggle to solidly build up local building-materials production bases.

The builders of the Huichon city construction enterprise set up a number of new building-materials production bases by enlisting their inner reserves to the maximum and steadily boosted the capacity for the production of structural parts by mechanizing its processes with the full-scale progress of construction.

The workers of industrial establishments in Huichon and construction enterprises in other areas, too, who are out to help the building of the city, newly erected factories to produce various building-materials suited to their own actual conditions, steadily refashioned their equipment and expanded the production of structural parts, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

In this course, the city came to have the capacity for producing on its own the greater part of building materials needed in constructing dwelling houses for more than 3,000 families.

Thus, the builders sped up the tempo of construction from the outset of undertaking the projects in reliance on their solid local building-materials bases and construction machine repair centres, and they launched a vigorous inter-team emulation drive in construction and have wrought fresh miracle and innovation day after day with the zeal of intense loyalty to build up the industrial city of Huichon more beautifully and at a faster pace.

In their strivings for completing one storey in three days, the members of the Maeng Song Gol-led assembling workteam assembled pre-fab parts at a speed over four times faster than before. It is a miraculous success.

The welders, on their part, trebled their results in performing their daily work.

Meanwhile, the members of the youth shock brigade belonging to the second company of the Huichon city construction enterprise made redoubled efforts not to lag behind them; they erected a six-storey tower-type apartment house in only eight days' time, thereby improving their previous top record two-fold.

Innovations have been brought about also by the builders of the Chasong, Manpo, Ryongrim, Tongsin, Chunggang and other city or county construction enterprises in the province who rushed to the construction site in response to the call of the fatherly Leader. They carry out twice or thrice as much as their assignments.

In Huichon seething with labour of creation and innovation there have mushroomed three to eight-storeyed apartment houses, conspicuous among them are four to five-storeyed ones with outdoor corridors and six-storey tower-type ones.

New apartment houses including those lined up on the Chupyong boulevard have now made their appearance, attired in graceful tiles, and laughters of happy families flow out of the bright windows.

Kang Du Chon

Part of the modernly-built city of Huichon

Red Flag Company Movement Started by the Leader

The red flag company movement personally initiated and started by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, is going on forcefully at all units of the People's Army, displaying its great vitality.

The unit to which Comrade Choe Ryong Un belongs is a proud unit which was the first to bear the torch of red flag company movement and be honoured with the title of red flag unit.

On August 25, 1960, eleven years ago, the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung called again at the unit to which Comrade Choe Ryong Un belongs, though busy directing state affairs.

Genially chatting that day with the men of the model company to which Comrade Li Gye Sop belongs in the course of on-the-spot guidance to the unit, the Leader asked them what kind of movement their company was carrying on at the time and whether they were still conducting the model company movement.

At their reply that they were still unfolding the model company movement, the Leader said as follows:

"The model company movement has been unrolled in the army since the wartime, but it does not conform in a way to the actual conditions of today. The model company movement laid main stress on military affairs and did not give much weight to ideological education. The main thing was military affairs at that time.

"At present, though military affairs, too, are important, ideological education, communist education, is more important. So, you must conduct the red flag company movement with main stress on communist education, a movement of a higher plane than the model company movement."

That day, the Leader pointed in detail the direction to be followed in the red flag company movement:

"The most important thing in the red flag company movement is to conduct political work well and thus make all men into Communists without leaving a single man behind. And you must fulfil the tasks for combat training qualitatively, handle your weapons with tender care and be good shots. You must strengthen discipline, keep your barracks neat and trim and do well subsidiary work, too."

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung initiated the red flag company movement, a communist innovation movement, as an important means of further strengthening the People's Army in line with the actual demands of the development of the revolution.

On the night of the day when the Leader visited their unit, the armymen there were so much excited with the infinite honour and joy of receiving the personal guidance of the Leader that they could not spleep at all.

Accepting the great initiative of the Leader with all their heart, the armymen of the unit launched themselves into a struggle to win the honourable title of the red flag company before anyone else by vigorously unfolding the movement.

Not all things went smoothly for the amymen who took a first step in the red flag company movement, and not all of them worked, studied and lived in a communist way from its inception.

But they were not discouraged at all.

They studied hard the Leader's teachings at all times, even while on the arduous march, in the days of hard combat training and at night at the camping ground in a raging snowstorm, to take guidance from his teachings and the whole collective helped those comrades who lagged behind.

In this course, the revolutionary trait of unconditionally carrying through to the end the Leader's teachings was thoroughly established in the collective, and a new change took place in the consciousness of the armymen. And the servicemen began to display the beautiful communist trait of each of them voluntarily looking for and doing things to do without drawing a line of demarcation between his work and others' work and of devoting their all to the work for the sake of the collective. The change in the consciousness of the armymen brought collective innovation in carrying out all military tasks of the unit, including combat preparation and training.

Combat technical equipment and weapons were always kept in good order and the time of combat preparation was shortened drastically.

In a few months after the Leader's visit a miracle was wrought of all the armymen getting excellent marks in ball firing.

In the course of a vigorous red flag company movement the armymen of the unit were trained into revolutionary soldiers immensely loyal to the Leader and the unit grew into a Red collective pervaded with beautiful communist traits and into one-beats-a-hundred iron ranks capable of crushing any formidable enemy at a blow.

The company to which Comrade Li Gye Sop belongs won the honourable title of red flag company on February 22, 1962.

This flame instantly spread to the whole army and burned furiously at all units and posts, displaying indestructible vitality.

Not resting on their laurels, the men of the red flag company to which Comrade Li Gye Sop belongs made continued innovation and uninterrupted advance to be the first to win the titles of double red flag company and thrice red flag company.

The red flag company movement developed to red flag battalion movement and then to the red flag regiment movement, with the result that the unit to which Comrade Choe Ryong Un belongs became in November 1968 the first regiment which won the honourable title of the red flag regiment.

Today the red flag company movement personally initiated and started by the Leader has grown in scope and depth and is now being unfolded at all units of the People's Army under the slogans: "All armymen, work and study as one in a communist way" and "One for all and all for one," and it is displaying ever greater vitality.

In the course of the powerful movement the men of the People's Army have been trained into the revolutionary soldiers infinitely loyal to the Leader and the combat strength of the People's Army has grown with incomparable rapidity.

Thus, our People's Army has grown into a one-beats-a-hundred army of cadres which is so fully prepared politically, ideologically and in military technique as to defend the socialist gains brought about by the Leader and crush any imperialist aggression troops, into an invincible modernized revolutionary armed force equipped with powerful means for attack and defence.

Kim Jae Ok

Drama and the Revolution

Stanley Moore

A revolution is a continuing phenomenon. It is not over when the guns have stopped firing, and when the exploiter or the imperialist has finally been physically defeated by the people. It continues—away from the battlefield, in the factories, on the farms, in the schools and the higher institutes of learning, in the hearts and in the minds of the people whose job it is to build a country anew and to keep fresh the hope and the aspirations of those who created the revolution.

The wise well loved Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the esteemed Marshal Kim Il Sung, Leader of the forty million Korean people, of course knows this full well, and inspires his people to be ever vigilant in all fields of their activities.

The emotions and the feelings which inspire the revolutionary spirit and lead it to victory need to be nurtured with care. And what better means to do this than to use the great creative art forms to keep alight the torch which showed the way to liberation? With this in mind, Premier Kim Il Sung directed that art should be used in the service of the revolution, and he himself used his own artistic creative talents to show the way, and to inspire other creative minds to follow his great example.

A visit to the theatre in Korea by a guest to the country is an instructive and an inspiring occasion. The writer was fortunate to have the opportunity of seeing the revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood" performed at the Pyongyang theatre very shortly after he arrived. The drama which was written and music, which was inspired by the well loved Leader, Premier Marshal Kim Il Sung, uses all the great facilities of art and theatre to tell the story of Japanese imperialistic aggression and oppression, and of the brave response of the people of Korea, led by revolutionary forces, to this form of wicked exploitation. Its message is stark and direct, its story comes across with vivid realism, and the onlooker feels involved in the poignancy and the drama of the whole situation. He is also struck by the feeling and the deep sensitivity of the composer of the opera to the plight of his people, and the nature of their struggle for independence.

Our emotions are moved by the magnificent settings, the words and the music—especially the music, for throughout it sets the atmosphere as no other art form can. The story is set in the nineteen thirties, at a time when the whole of Korea was suffering under the wicked exploitation of Japanese expansionist imperialism, and shows the frustrations at first experienced by the people. For they wanted to fight, but they knew not where to turn for correct revolutionary leadership and guidance.

The action unfolds, centred largely around one family, in particular focusses upon the awakening political awareness of the mother of a family whose husband, and later on one of her sons, were killed by the Japanese aggressors. Unconscious of the latent revolutionary potential within herself at first, she eventually agrees to perform small services for the political leader of the guerilla forces, then plays an increasingly important role in organising the women of her district. Finally in the tremendous climax at the end she plays a key role in the uprising which culminates in the defeat of the oppressing Japanese garrison and the triumphant victory of the people, symbolised by the red flag which flutters against a background of lurid flames and masses of rejoicing people.

We are not of course witnessing the unfolding of a piece of fiction. We are re-living, once again, the suffering of countless people, the realities and brutalities of Japanese imperialism in action; the emergence of a guerilla resistance movement which, many years later, drove the Japanese aggressors from the land and achieved its victory over imperialism.

Nor was the gifted creator of this drama merely expressing, in art form, the happenings and the emotions of those troubled times. He was re-living again his own experiences, for the wise and beloved Leader of 40 million Korean people, Marshal Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was not merely the writer of this powerful drama. He was also the author of the revolution which this opera vividly portrays. For it was he who organised the anti-Japanese movement from the start; it was he who planned the techniques of guerilla warfare; it was he who kindled hope and fight in the hearts of the oppressed Korean people; and it was he who finally answered their heart-felt and ardent call for the wise and correct leadership which would eventually lead them across the sea of blood, through fire and warfare, to the day of final liberation.

It is of course well known to the people of Korea that it was none other than Marshal Kim Il Sung who organised the military base at Mt. Paekdu-san from which he rapidly expanded military activities in the surrounding areas and, with the ready support and encouragement of the people, dealt a series of crushing blows to the enemy. And it was he who personally led the uprising which resulted in the liberation of Pochonbo, a vital blow against Japanese imperialism, the enactment of which formed the climax of the opera "The Sea of Blood." It is one thing to read about these stirring times and trials. It is quite another thing to experience for oneself the mood and the feelings of those times through the media of drama written and music inspired by no lesser person than the one who actually led the struggle, suffered with the people, and eventually led them out of their suffering.

The production was of course superb, as was the quality of music and acting, all of which was inspired by ardent revolutionary zeal and dedication.

The opera, "The Sea of Blood" is not only a tremendous experience in terms of theatre. It is an outstanding example of what can be done for the revolutionary cause by the theatre and by other art forms, and illustrates very clearly the sagacious and correct thinking by Premier Kim Il Sung who has directed that the Korean people should use their art forms and artistic abilities to foster the continuing spirit of the revolution. Drama, music and song are ways through which the emotions can be reached and passions stirred, and no successful revolution can ignore them. They are, in their own way, as important as the fight against the oppressing enemy, as important as techniques of production and agricultural programmes. They are part and parcel of the way that people live. These art forms serve, as they have always served, to inspire the spirit and the dedication of an entire people.

And so the visitor to Korea experiences the power of "The Sea of Blood," and begins to understand why the great and beloved Leader of forty million people, Marshal Kim Il Sung, Premier of Korea has wisely directed that art be channelled into creative revolutionary channels.

And so the visitor to Korea experiences the power of "The Sea of Blood" and understands very clearly the revolutionary nature of the art and literature established by the well loved Leader of forty million Korean people, the Premier, Marshal Kim Il Sung during the days of the anti-Japanese imperialistic struggle. The art and literature of the revolution created by the Marshal has made the present age of Golden Art.

And this Golden Art, due to the creative work of Marshal Kim Il Sung, is seen when the visitor visits schools, and sees.

He then visits schools, and sees and hears young creative musician and singers sing of the glories of their Leader and the revolution which he so successfully created. He sees a film made of a children's show in Pyongyang, and again witnesses how the emphasis is again on revolution, the joys of liberation, and the memories of oppression under the occupying imperialistic forces. And he is convinced that when art is dedicated to the cause of revolution, and to the cause of revolution only, there is very little chance of the spirit of the revolution dying in the hearts of those who are too young to have experienced the conditions which originally inspired the revolution.

It is of course well known that art and drama has always reflected the spirit of the age in which it is created. A decadent society offers and produces decadent art. A purposeful society offers and creates art forms which are themselves full of purpose and inspiration. Art, all art, drama and music in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of today indicates very clearly the nature of Japanese and U.S. imperialism, the spirit which finally banished it from the country, and the emotions and feelings of those who now live in a revolutionary society. Through all forms the message comes through loudly and clearly, and it is a message presented in such a way that it rekindles the fires and the passions which lead the people to their victory and their present state of prosperity and happiness under the wise and correct guidance of the Leader of forty million Korean people, Marshal Kim Il Sung.

(Writer is an Australian peace champion.)

Another Wave of Students' Anti-fascist Democratization Struggle Sweeps South Korea

The south Korean student youths are now waging a fierce massive struggle against the military education the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are imposing upon them at the bidding of U.S. imperialism and against their military fascist rule and irregularities and corruption and for campus freedom and the democratization of south Korean society.

As is widely known, the south Korean students kept up a stubborn massive struggle from early April, defying the enemy's harsh fascist repression and all machinations of appeasement and deception.

On October 5 the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique stormed by surprise the Koryo University. They mobilized more than 40 armed puppet troops and perpetrated a barbarous act of arresting against innocent students of this university who were holding a denunciation meeting in protest against the "surveillance over campus" by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their irregularities and corruption. With this as a momentum, youth and students unfolded a fierce struggle for consecutive days.

"Shall Campuses Be Trampled Underfoot by Military Boots! Give Us Freedom of Universities or Death!" "Totally Abolish Military Drill!" "Disband the Central Intelligence Agency!"

The students of the Koryo University kept up a vigorous struggle against the military drill forced upon them by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the despicable dogs of U.S. imperialism, and against their irregularities and corruption and for campus freedom. On October 7 more than 1,000 students of this university waged a powerful demonstration struggle.

At the indignation meeting held prior to the demonstration, they sternly condemned the crimes of the puppet rogues, who had arrested students and committed outrages by dispatching a great number of puppet troops to their university, and made public a resolution containing a four-point demand.

In the resolution they strongly demanded: "Ensure campus freedom and civil rights!" "Punish the ringleader of irregularities and corruption!"

Then the students surged out to the street shoulder to shoulder and put up a demonstration struggle. When over 200 puppet policemen pounced upon them firing tear shells and "pepper fog" in an attempt to block their way, the students fought bravely with them, showering stones on them.

On October 8 the struggle grew fiercer.

That day more than 1,500 students of the Koryo University refused to take lessons all at once and held an emergency students' general meeting at the playground to denounce the criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique. They strongly condemned the treacherous acts of the puppet "ruling circles" which are habitually resorting to "terrorism and privileges."

Also, the students fully laid bare the aftermath of the misrule and despotism of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and held that the recent successive riots including the riot of more than 50,000 peasants in Kwangju and the struggles waged by professors and students of south Korean universities and colleges were the just struggles against the "irregularities and corruption" of the Pak Jung Hi military gangsters and the "outrageous acts committed by the privileged class."

They adopted a six-point resolution and surged out of the campus and staged a demonstration, shouting slogans: "Shall campuses be trampled underfoot by military boots?" "The universities and colleges are dying due to the intrusion by armed troops" and "Give us the freedom of universities or death!"

The students put up a fierce struggle, pelting stones at more than 300 armed policemen mad with suppression.

Besides the Koryo University students, the students of many universities and colleges in Seoul—the Commercial College, the College of Liberal Arts and Science, the Law College and the Liberal Arts Faculty of the Seoul University, the Yonse University, the Sogang University, the College of Foreign Studies, etc.—held indignation meeting on October 7 and 8, strongly demanding that the criminals be punished. Then the students waged a demonstration struggle and put up a fierce fight against the puppet policemen, shouting slogans: "Ensure campus freedom and civil rights!" "Punish the ringleader of irregularities and corruption!" "Disband the Central Intelligence Agency!" and "Totally abolish military drill."

Meanwhile, the students of the Kyongbuk University in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, also unfolded a stubborn struggle for several days.

"Punish the Ringleader of Irregularities and Corruption. All the Students, Stand in the Van in Sweeping Away Irregularities and Corruption!" "Put an End to Surveillance over Campuses!"

The students of the Seoul University who had put up a fierce fight every day rose in a vigorous demonstration struggle again on October 13.

That day over 700 students of this university held an emergency students' general meeting and adopted a declaration scathingly lashing at the Pak Jung Hi fascist rogues who hurled armed puppet troops into campus at midnight to commit outrages. The attendants of the meeting held a funeral ceremony of an effigy symbolizing the puppet Central Intelligence Agency, a notorious cloak-and-dagger agency, and strongly demanded that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique should immediately give up their criminal machination to pressgang into the puppet army those students who opposed their reactionary military education.

Then they waged a vigorous demonstration struggle, loudly shouting the slogans: "Punish the ringleader of irregularities and corruption!" "Stop surveillance over campus" and "All the students, stand in the van in the struggle for making a clean sweep of irregularities and corruption!"

Meanwhile, the chairmen of the students' general councils of 14 universities in various parts of south Korea held an "all-nation students' general assembly" at the Liberal Arts and Science College under the Seoul University, where the five-point joint declaration was adopted and made public. In the declaration they fully laid bare and scathingly flayed the fascist dictatorship, irregularities and corruption of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and evinced a resolve to unfold a powerful joint struggle of justice for the academic freedom and democratic rights by enlisting a broader section of students in it.

The struggle of student youths went on furiously and on a larger scale in Seoul, Pusan and other parts of south Korea from October 11 to 15.

Many students in Seoul and local areas turned out in the streets of resistance almost every day to fight hot battles against the enemy. Among them were more than 2,000 students of the Koryo University, over 1,500 students of the Yonse University, more than 2,000 students of the Tongkuk University, over 1,500 students of the Songgyungwan University, over 3,000 students of the Rihwa Women's University, more than 1,500 students of the Konguk University, over 1,500 students of the Chonnam University in Kwangju and upwards of 5,000 students of the Tonga University in Pusan.

"We Demand Immediate Repeal of Garrison Law and Release of Arrested Students" "We Cannot Study at the Schools Deprived of Freedom"

Upset by the daily mounting struggle of the south Korean student youths, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, issued on October 15 the fascist "special order," proclaimed the "garrison law," a virtual martial law, and brought the fully-armed units of the puppet army and police task force into action. They broke into the universities and arrested more than 1,800 students, putting them in a whirlpool of unheard-of military fascist outrages.

Sanguinary affairs occurred one after another: armoured cars and military vehicles roared into universities; military gangsters cut up rough at the campuses, brandishing bayonets; and the students were beaten here and there to fall down shedding blood.

Such intolerable barbarous repression perpetrated by the rascals set off a wave of bitterer wrath and struggle on the part of the student youths.

On October 16 more than 4,000 students of the Rihwa Women's University in Seoul held a denunciation rally, where they condemned with surging indignation the Pak Jung Hi military gang for their outrageous suppression, adopted a "four-point resolution demanding the immediate repeal of the garrison law and release of the arrested students" and manifested their adamant determination to fight on to the end, braving the military fascist suppression by the enemy, in order to win the campus freedom and democratic rights.

The students of the Koryo University who had courageously led the van in the students' struggle held an "emergency general meeting of deputies" of the "students' general council" in defiance of the harsh suppression by the enemy and gave vent to their resolve to keep up a staunch struggle for the democratization of schools.

On the other hand, more than 200 students of the Medical College under the Yonse University in Seoul, over 150 students of the Pharmaceutical College and more than 50 students of the Medical College under the Seoul University held meetings respectively on October 16 and 18 and trenchantly denounced the Pak Jung Hi gang for their desperate repression and issued a statement to the effect that "We cannot study at the schools deprived of freedom." Then they walked out of their schools all together.

On October 18 the students of the Kyongbuk University in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, resolved to call a strike opposing and rejecting the fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. Public circles in south Korea, too, raised their voices of denunciation.

The south Korean young students will not succumb to whatever bestial suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. The further the puppet clique intensify their suppression, the higher the students will raise the flames of the struggle against fascism and for democratization, against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

Li Jip

Fifth Meeting of Preliminary Talks between Delegates of North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations Held

The fifth meeting of the preliminary talks between the delegates of the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations was held in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom on October 20.

That day, too, a large number of our newsmen and south Korean newsmen and reporters from various countries turned up at Panmunjom from early morning to cover the meeting.

At 11 sharp, the members of the delegation of our side headed by Kim Tae Hui, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, exchanged greetings with the members of the delegation of the South Korean Red Cross Society.

After Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of our side, declared the meeting open, the two sides entered into discussion.

The important question discussed at the meeting was that of the date for the convening of the full-dress talks, which was not agreed upon at the fourth meeting.

Concerning the question of the date for the opening of the full-dress talks, our side already made clear our principled position at the first meeting of the preliminary talks that the sooner the full-dress talks is convened, the better it will be and put forward at the fourth meeting the most reasonable proposal on holding the full-dress talks at 10 a.m. December 10 this year, reflecting the desire of the people of north and south Korea anxious for an early convening of the full-dress talks.

But the south Korean side, though it agreed to the proposal of our side that the sooner the full-dress talks is convened, the better it will be, persistently insisted on deferring the discussion of the question of the date for the convening of the full-dress talks, saying that it was "unnecessary" and "meaningless" to fix now the date for the convening of the full-dress talks as it was uncertain when the preliminary talks would end. As a result, the 3 hours 50 minutes discussion yielded no agreement on this question.

Speaking at the meeting Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of our side, noted that both in view of the expectations of the entire people of north and south Korea for the talks and the order of the discussion of questions it was fully reasonable to take up the question of the date for the convening of the full-dress talks and reach an agreement on a definite date and asked the south Korean side to give an affirmative reply to the just proposal of our side.

But that day, too, the south Korean side persistently avoided the discussion of this question under the pretext that there is no knowing when the preliminary talks will be concluded. It argued that it goes against laying sufficient conditions for the convening of the full-dress talks to fix the date for the convening of the full-dress talks, it is necessary to conduct well "groundwork" at the preliminary talks, "it is contradictory to the basic mission of the preliminary talks" to fix a definite date for the convening of the full-dress talks and that this question "is not a major or important matter."

Unable to find a proper word to answer the just proposal and demand of our side, the south Korean side insisted in a far-fetched way on deferring the discussion of the date for the convening of the full-dress talks. It denied even the fact that at a time when the order of discussion of questions for the preliminary talks was discussed the south Korean side, like our side, raised the question of the date for the convening of the full-dress talks as the second item to be discussed at the preliminary talks and, therefore, an agreement could easily be reached on this matter and distorted the fact in a preposterous way to make it appear as if it had "reasonably" raised the question of the date for the convening of the full-dress talks as the last item to be discussed at the preliminary talks but placed it second in the order of questions to be discussed, conceding to the proposal of our side.

Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of our side, said:

As for the delegates of north and south Korea attending the talks, they are Red Cross officials who have assumed the lofty humanitarian mission of alleviating the sufferings of the nation. If both sides are to fully discharge their mission they should take part in the discussion of questions with sincerity and realize the wish of the entire people to know the date for the opening of the full-dress talks.

If we fail to set the date for the opening of the full-dress talks, the people would be very much disappointed and the preliminary talks itself would drag on indelinitely, he added.

Failure to reach an agreement on the question of the date for the opening of the full-dress talks is not merely on account of difference in understanding, but on account of difference in the basic stands of both sides towards the talks, in other words, it is because the south Korean side proceeds from the stand of not making haste with the opening of the full-dress talks, considering the preliminary talks to be a work requiring a long period, when our side proceeds from the desire to alleviate, even a little, at the earliest possible date, the sufferings of the families, relatives and friends living separated in the north and south, by concluding the preliminary talks quickly and opening the full-dress talks soon.

Saying that such attitude of the south Korean side was causing deep apprehensions as to the whole proceeding of the talks, he asked the south Korean side to accept our just proposal.

The south Korean side, however, refused to agree to the just proposal of our side. The meeting which lasted for 2 hours and 45 minutes closed without reaching an agreement on the question of the date for the opening of the full-dress talks.

A luncheon was given by our side in Panmunjom that day.

Both sides decided to fix the date for the sixth meeting of the preliminary talks through the direct telephone.

All the Korean People Shall Live Happily in the Reunified Country

Foreigners Who Saw the Preliminary Talks between Delegations of the North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations Give Their Impressions

The preliminary talks between the delegations of the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations which have been in progress at Panmunjom drawing focussed interest and attention of the entire Korean people and the world people, are evoking great repercussions among people at home and abroad.

Ruben Dario Souza, General Secretary of the People's Party of Panama, gave the following impressions after seeing the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross delegates:

The contacts have been made between the two Red Cross organisations. This is ascribable to the consistent policy pursued by the Korean Communists and people who are determined to put an end to the tragedy caused by the national split and reunify their country, to the decisive struggle of the Korean people.

The talks between the two Red Cross organisations patently show that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is making all sincere efforts to reunify the country peacefully.

He also said that the talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organisations would be a great contribution to defeating imperialism.

Sen Mikami, correspondent of the Kyodo News Agency of Japan, said that he received with great pleasure the news that the full-dress talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organisations would be held in Pyongyang and Seoul alternatively, as the south Korean side accepted at the 3rd meeting of the preliminary talks our consistent proposal for having north-south contacts and dialogue in Pyongyang or Seoul. He continued:

We hope that the full-dress talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organisations will open in Pyongyang and Seoul at an early date for the smooth solution of all questions.

We also wish the Korean people an early accomplishment of the cause of national reunification.

Hirohito Miyata, reporter of the Japanese Asahi Shinbun, said:

Talks are now under way between the north and south Korean Red Cross organisations. They started after the August 6 speech of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader. The 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan and the Japanese people are much pleased at the opening of the preliminary talks and warmly welcome them.

I have covered the preliminary talks at Panmunjom since the first day.

The two sides have reached agreements on holding the full-dress talks in Pyongyang and Seoul alternatively. This is a very delightful thing.

The Korean issue should be settled by the Korean people themselves, and everything can be solved, if the Koreans sit down together and discuss it.

Recalling the fact that at the 4th meeting which was to discuss the date of the opening of the full-dress talks according to the agenda, our side advanced a proposal on the convocation of the full-dress talks at 10 a.m. on December 10, but the south Korean side dragged out the talks for 3 hours and 50 minutes, evading the discussion of the question without making any proposal, he said:

The south Korean side should have suggested a definite date and discussed the matter when the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to open the full-dress talks at 10 a.m. on December 10. There had been ample time for preparation since the 3rd meeting. But the south Korean side failed to put forward a proposal. It seems the south Korean side has something up its sleeve. This arouses the suspicion that someone is bringing pressure to bear upon the south Korean Red Cross Society behind the scene.

Though the north and south Korean people are ardently desirous of the reunification of the country, the talks are delayed, for some one is wirepulling the South Korean Red Cross Society giving pressure to it from behind.

And he continued:

We Japanese people are following the talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organisations with great interest. Even we, Japanese reporters, are now visiting north and south Korea. So, the barrier in the country must be torn down and the day should come at an early date when the Korean people can freely travel through the north and the south. The Japanese people are looking forward to the advent of the day.

Warm Congratulations to Seventh Anniv. of Victorious Sudanese Revolution

The Sudanese people greet the seventh anniversary of their victorious revolution under the circumstances in which they are unfolding an energetic struggle for building a new country, rich and strong, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

On this occasion the Korean people extend the fervent felicitations and militant solidarity to the valiant people of the Sudan.

On October 21, 1964, the Sudanese people overthrew the Abboud military dictatorial regime, the cat's paw of the Western imperialists, and opened the way for the independent development of the country.

Then the Sudanese people accomplished the May 1965 Revolution, declared the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and entered a new path of development.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, taught as follows:

"Only when a nation builds an independent national economy can it secure political independence, make its country rich, strong and advanced, and achieve national prosperity." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 537.)

After the revolution the Government and people of the Sudan under the leadership of President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri eliminated the economic footholds of the imperialists and the domestic reactionaries, their stooges, boldly enforced progressive and democratic reforms and promoted the "Sudanization" of the economy, with the result that great successes have been made in industry, agriculture and other fields. Many successes have also been made in the struggle for the development of the national education and culture and for strengthening the national defence power.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges have perpetrated all sorts of subversive activities to check the victorious advance of the Sudanese Revolution. Particularly U.S. imperialism has intensified infiltration into south Sudan to undermine the territorial integrity of the Sudan and take her sacred territory in a vicious attempt to convert it into a stepping-stone for opposing the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

But her Government and people, smashing all manoeuvres of the enemy, are vigorously advancing the revolution and construction and have taken a series of progressive measures for the successful solution of the "question of south Sudan."

Internationally her Government and people are developing the relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries and support the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples. The Sudanese people fully support materially and morally the Palestinian people in their just struggle for regaining the occupied Arab territory and are taking a powerful joint action with the Arab people in the anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle.

Particularly the Sudanese Government and people condemn the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their occupation of south Korea and extend active support to the Korean people in their just struggle for the country's independent reunification.

The Korean people highly value friendship and solidarity with the Sudanese people established through the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Our people who render firm solidarity to the just cause of the Sudanese people, will, in the future, too, as in the past, strive actively to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with them.

The Korean people sincerely wish the Sudanese people a greater success in their future struggle for opposing U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, defending the revolutionary gains and building a new, independent and prosperous society.

Warmly Hail Second Anniversary of Victorious Revolution of Somalia

The second anniversary of the victory of the Somali revolution falls on October 21.

On that day 1969 the courageous and diligent people of Somalia overthrew the pro-American, reactionary Egal government and established the supreme revolutionary council and a new government and proclaimed a democratic republic.

This was a great event of epochal significance in the history of the struggle of the Somali people for building a new society.

On the occasion of this auspicious day, the Korean people extend warm greetings and congratulations to the friendly people of Somalia.

After the victory of the revolution the Somali Government under the correct leadership of the Supreme Revolutionary Council headed by Chairman Mohamed Siad Barre took progressive measures for the building of an independent national economy and national culture and exerted great efforts to build factories and enterprises and to develop agriculture and livestock-farming, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

As a result, Somalia has made fresh progress in all fields of politics, economy and culture and become richer and stronger.

Her Government is steadfastly fighting against imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism, pursuing an anti-imperialist, independent and progressive foreign policy and is actively expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation with anti-imperialist, progressive countries including the socialist countries.

Frightened at the victory of the revolution in Somalia and her positive anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. measures, the U.S. imperialists now maliciously manoeuvre to stifle the new-born state of Somalia. But the Somali people have turned out more vigorously in the struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for the independent development and prosperity of the country, resolutely smashing their machinations without the slightest hesitation and vacillation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, said:

"The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic positively support the peoples of all newly independent countries in their struggle to consolidate national independence and achieve national prosperity. We shall continue to endeavour for the promotion of our relations of friendship and cooperation with the newly independent nations." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 333.)

The Korean people extend full support and firm solidarity to the just struggle of the Somali people and do all they can to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with them.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the allround development of close relations of friendship and cooperation with the Somali people on a new plane and over the consolidation of fraternal and militant solidarity between the peoples of our two countries.

The friendly Somali people express feelings of profound respect and adoration for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, highly appreciate the achievements scored by our people in socialist revolution and construction under his wise leadership and give positive support and encouragement to the righteous struggle of the Korean people for chasing the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea and attaining the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland. This greatly inspires the Korean people.

On the occasion of the jubilant national holiday of the Somali people, the Korean people sincerely wish them fresh successes in their struggle for safeguarding the gains of the revolution, and building a new society and a new life, under the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Friendship Visits

★ A fuel and chemical industry delegation of China headed by Shi Ging-chang, Vice-Minister of Fuel and Chemical Industries of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Pyongyang on October 9 by plane for a visit to our country.

★ A journalists delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by Sakina Muhammad El Sadat, a department director of the journal of the Arab Republic of Egypt **Al Musawar**, who is younger sister of President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Anwar El Sadat, arrived in Pyongyang on October 12 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry.

The delegation consists of Muhammad Mustafa Goneim, Director of the External Relations Department of the paper of the Arab Republic of Egypt **Al Ahbar**, and Ahmed Reda Muhammad Khalifa, reporter of the MEN News Agency of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

★ A Cuban educational delegation headed by Luiz Prado Garcia, Director of the Political and Extra-curricular Activities Guidance Department of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Pyongyang on October 12 by air for a visit to our country under the plan for cultural exchange between our country and the Republic of Cuba.

★ A delegation of Norwegian public figures headed by Per Otto Mauseth Eggum, Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist People's Party of Norway, arrived in Pyongyang on October 12 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

★ D. Sianimbeu, representative of the "Study Group of Works and Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Asian, African and Latin-American students in Europe, arrived in Pyongyang on October 12 by air.

★ A Kuwait journalists delegation headed by Fahed Abdul Aziz Al Massaed, chief editor of the Kuwait paper **Al Rai Al Aam**, arrived in Pyongyang on October 12 by plane.

★ Pedro Jorge Vera, editor of the Ecuadorian journal **Manana**, arrived in Pyongyang on October 12 by air for a visit to our country.

★ A delegation of Mongolian writers headed by Lodongiin Tudov, Vice-Chairman of the Mongolian Writers' Union, arrived in Pyongyang on October 12 by air for a visit to our country under the plan for cultural exchange between our country and Mongolia.

★ Anton Tusch, Director of the Austrian publishing house "Anton Tusch," arrived in Pyongyang on October 12 by air.

★ A government delegation of Romania headed by Ivan Abram, Minister of Machine-Building Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania, which had visited our country on October 12 at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left here in the afternoon on October 14 by air after winding up its itinerary of visit.

★ The Soviet architects delegation headed by Minerubin Georgi Borisovich, Vice-Director of the Soviet Arts and Aesthetic Institute of Sciences, left Pyongyang on October 13 by air after visiting our country.

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